

C E R T I F I C A T E

The undersigned, CHARLES JONGENEEL, first lieutenant, R.N.I.A., head of the War Crimes Section of NETHERLANDS FORCES INTELLIGENCE SERVICE (NEFIS) being first duly sworn on oath deposes and states that the annexed reports are full, true, complete and accurate copies of the original

1. letter of Dr. FLACHS, BANDOENG
2. 2 reports, attached thereto, nos 2 and 3 of the said Dr. FLACHS,

which letter and reports are part of the official records of the NEFIS.

SIGNATURE:

BATAVIA 11 June 1946

S E A L

/s/ Ch. Jongeneel

Subscribed and sworn to before me, K. A. de WEERD, first lieutenant R.N.I.A., Senior official attached to the office of the Attorney-General N.I.I.

/s/ K. A. de Weerd

Doc. No. 5751

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Dr. R. FLACHS
Westerhof 24,
BANDOENG

209
PM 295/E

Dear Sirs,

Allow me to introduce myself.

I am R FLACHS, of Swiss nationality, born the 20th of May 1904 in Switzerland; profession: chemical engineer and doctor in technical science of the Swiss Federal Technical Highschool in Zurich.

Since June 1928 I am in the employ of the N.V. De Bataafsche Petroleum Maatschappij (Royal Dutch Shell Co.)

I arrived in the Netherland East Indies from the U.S.A. in October 1941 and stayed in this country during the whole period of occupation by the Japanese Army.]

I am married and have a boy of nearly 16 and a girl of 12 years old. I served in the Swiss Army as a young officer and on leaving Switzerland in 1928 I had the rank of first lieutenant.

In giving you all these details about myself, I hope to demonstrate that in view of my education and training, I may be considered a competent person to give an authoritative and truthful description of what happened to me while this country was occupied by the Japanese.

As a neutral I am further a witness to many incidents which happened to other people during imprisonment and internment.

During the occupation time I was arrested 3 times and have consequently collected all the facts in 3 reports, 2 of which may be of interest to you and which I have the pleasure to enclose herewith.

[I enclose reports Nos. 2 and 3, of which No. 3 of course is more important, with the view of informing you about the conditions and treatment, to which political prisoners were subjected. I understand of course, that similar things have happened also in other countries occupied by the Japanese and are wellknown to you, but I think it might be of value to you to have such a report from a neutral and competent witness, capable of reviewing such situations.]

I am of course not making any suggestion for punishment or measures to be taken against the people concerned, but mention only the names of the men connected with the happenings described in report No. 3. The numbers behind the names refer to the numbers in report No. 3:

Hashimoto	(1)
Kushimoto	(2)
Gastina	(3)
Socharájo	(4)
Soecaijar	(5)
Gedjali	(6)

These are only the names related to the incidents which I described, but there are of course others who were even worse or in any case not better than those mentioned above and I think it will be easy enough to find out the facts with regard to the following police-investigation officers:

Soekandi	(Gandi)
Darnono	
Mohassan	
Djamoeri	

Special mention deserve those individuals who took advantage of their positions in "Bantjeuj"-prison, to rob and swindle the poor prisoners in regard to food supplies, money, clothes etc. and they deserve to be searched for and severely punished for their nefarious activities which caused much mental agony to their victims.

One of the greatest criminals was no doubt the physician Soebowo, who wilfully condemned an unknown but certainly large number of men, including many Europeans to a terrible death, either through refusing to attend the sick or neglecting them in a criminal manner. Many witnesses can be produced to establish the facts mentioned in the report, amongst whom E.R.R. LINN, M.D., who has personal experience of many incidents.

You may regard the two reports enclosed as your property and do with it whatever you like, even to the extent of publishing them, but personally I wish to remain unmentioned.

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Eventually I beg to inform you, that the same reports have been sent by me to the N. V. Bataafsche Petroleum Maatschappij and a translation in the German language to the Swiss Consulate in Batavia on behalf of the Swiss Government.

Faithfully,

Yours

[W.S. R. FLACHS]

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[Encl. Report No. 2]
Report No. 3]

R E P O R T No. 3

TITLE: The third arrest of Dr. R. FLACHS through the
Kempei Dai Nippon and the Bandoeng Police.

DATE: May 30th 1945

1. INTRODUCTION

2. DESCRIPTION

- A. Food
- B. Clothing
- C. Hygiene
- D. Sanitation
- E. Police investigations
- F. Indictments.

3. CROSS-EXAMINATION OF THE UNDERSIGNED BY THE POLICE

4. "BANTJEUJ" PRISON

- A. Hospital ward and medical service
- B. Food
- C. Punishments
- D. Personal experiences
- E. Submarines
- F. Spiritual life

5. COURT PROCEEDINGS AND SENTENCE

6. AT HOME

RESUME AND CONCLUSIONS: On the 2nd of June 1944 the undersigned was taken into custody by the Kempei Dai Nippon accompanied by the Bandoeng Police and for 10 months and one week he was detained under inhuman living conditions as described in report No. 3.

On the 16th of April 1945 he was condemned by the court to one year's imprisonment, with conditional remission of sentence and released. Evidence of guilt was missing, since the Radio in question had been sold in the meantime by the Radio authorities, which could only be done, provided the apparatus was in perfect order. This is the best proof of the innocence of the writer. Neither police nor the court considered this point and the undersigned finally only confessed to avoid being made a cripple or done to death.

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The whole period of detention cost him more than Fl.6000 - Without this expenditure the wife of the undersigned as well as he himself might well have lost their lives.

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REPORT No. 3

Concerning the third arrestation of Dr. R. FLACHS through the Kempei Dai Nippon and the police of Bandoeng.]

7. Introduction: The events hereafter described started in the early morning of the 2nd of June 44. At about 4.30 am, while still in bed a tremendous uproar arose in front of my house Westhoffweg 24, Bandoeng. On opening the door I was immediately seized by two officers of the Kempei and two officers of the Bandoeng police and handcuffed. Trousers and shirt were carefully examined for concealed weapons before I was allowed to put them on. I was promptly ordered to leave the house and mount the waiting lorry, while one of the officers recalled by whistle his men, about fifteen of them with carabines, who had surrounded my house during the arrestation.

After seizing two more persons in the same street in the same manner, the lorry proceeded to another part of the town where another 3 persons were fetched.

In my absence the house remained under guard and as I was told later by my wife, the family ordered to remain inside. A few hours later a thorough search of the house, lasting for hours took place. Since nothing was found to confirm the suspicions of the police, the "gentlemen" returned the next day to institute a further search. This investigation also proving futile, the police appeared again two days later and carried away with them a few articles such as film - and photocameras, binoculars, school atlases belonging to the children, photo albums, etc. To crown it all the police wanted to arrest also my wife after the last search. My wife suffers since years of nervous heart disease and owing to the shock of seeing me arrested she fainted. A friend of mine however managed to induce the police to abstain from arresting her and offered himself as guarantor.

2. Description: The lorry, eventually loaded with 6 persons, proceeded at last to headquarters, where we were brought to the office. Here the legitimation paper issued

by the Japanese (called "Pendaftaran") was taken from me and the handcuffs removed. Promptly however, were my hands tied behind my back and so tightly that the ropes lacerated the skin of the knuckles. Without asking a word I had to remain kneeling on the floor for about an hour, before, still bound, I was removed to a cell, which to my astonishment contained only two persons. This did not however remain so for long, because within 3 - 4 hours, the cell which had been sleeping space for 8 persons only, contained 14 occupants. I did not know any of the fellow prisoners, who were all convinced of their innocence and sure of being released in a few hours.

More and more prisoners arrived, the number amounting finally to 80, including also women with children of tender age and old men of about 70. Apparently new premises had been built to provide for mass arrestations as 8 cells meant for the newcomers appeared new and unused and free from bugs and lice.

Finally came noon, afternoon and the evening, without anyone of us having been called up or been given anything to eat.

A. Food: About 7 O'clock in the evening a little dry rice, weighing about 50 - 60 grams, was handed round in filthy and rusty enamel plates. The next meal was given out in the same unappetising form and quantity the next day at 10 O'clock and repeated at 4 O'clock. Thus the whole nourishment of one day consisted of 2 rations dry rice, totalling about 100 - 120 grams, with later often an interval of 20 or more hours. After 3 weeks it happened once that the kitchen was entirely without rice, so that we were 46 hours practically without any food, with the exception of half an "Oebi" (Indian potato) per prisoner and this after we had gone hungry for three weeks. From time to time we were given not more than a teaspoonful of vegetable soaked in water, but this happened irregularly. The prisoners were so famished that they began to eat tooth paste and the skins of the bananas thrown away by the guards.

After 35 days the relatives were informed, that additional food would be provided for those prisoners, for whom 60 cents per day would be contributed. This having been agreed to, we were given in reality slightly bigger portions with more vegetables and every day a banana, all this however still insufficient to satisfy the requirements of an adult. This additional food had therefore to

↓ be paid out of our own pocket, as the police did not provide any funds for this purpose. This favour was probably granted for fear that many of the prisoners, who were terribly weakened through sickness and want of sufficient food, would die on their hands.]

Suppose we look into the problem of nourishment somewhat closer and from slightly a scientific point of view and we come to the following conclusions:

a. A normal person while at rest, requires one caloric per kilogram weight and per hour, thus at an average weight of say 65 kg 1560 calories per day. Workers naturally require a higher number and heavy workers as much as 100% more.

b. A minimum of at least 0.5 grams of albumen per kilo weight is necessary or at least 30 - 35 grams per person per day. The biological value of animal - compared with vegetable albumen is considerably higher, if the former is taken at 100% the vegetable albumen ranks only at 40 - 75%.

However no food containing any animal albumen was served and we should therefore have been given daily 45 - 50 grams of vegetable albumen, but even this was unobtainable.

c. Fats can mostly be replaced by carbohydrates, but an absolute minimum is necessary to provide the essential fatty acids which act as solvent for vitamins A & D.

d. Vitamins needed by an ordinary person per day:

a. 3-4000 international units. F.i. 10 grams of cod liver oil, or 70 grams carrots or 100 grams spinach would be sufficient.

b. 200 international units per day.

c. 400-6000 international units. F.i. 100 grams of tropical fruits.

↑ [During the first 35 days the calories, contained in the food and calculated scientifically and optimistically, did not exceed 650, instead of the 1560 required. During the second period, during which the relatives contributed payments, they amounted to maximum 1120, fats and albumen being still practically missing.]

b. Clothing: Every Monday the relatives were allowed to send in fresh clothes, provided they did not send in more than one change. The dirty clothes could be given back to the family for washing. Soap, toothbrush and toothpaste were also allowed. The first change we were allowed arrived after about 15 days.

c. Hygiene: For all the prisoners, who finally amounted to about 100 in number, only one latrine and a tap for water was in existence. This tap was fixed at a height of about 1 meter and served as a shower. The condition of the latrine was filthy beyond description and the stench unbearable, especially after an outbreak of dysentery. The prisoners were only allowed to make use of the latrine one by one. Assuming a person needs only 6 minutes then the time required by all the prisoners would be 600 minutes or 10 hours. Permission to use the W.C. and facilities were however granted from 8 o'clock am till 8 pm., so that while allowing the ladies a little more time, each prisoner could use the W.C. only once in 24 hours. It is unimaginable what the feeling, under these abominable conditions must have been amongst those sick with dysentery, not mentioning the great danger of contamination in the cells. Especially those who were unable to obtain any change of clothing were in imminent danger of contamination and there were many. Owing to undernourishment and loss of blood due to dysentery they were so weakened, that, against the principle of the place, some at least were brought to the hospital, where many died of the consequences of the sickness and their generally enfeebled constitution.]

Most of the prisoners were Dutch of mixed blood with a sparse growth of hair. The few fullblooded Europeans, amongst them the writer, looked however after 2 months very much like St. Nikolas. There was no question of shaving or a hair cut and soon the beards were swarming with inhabitants.

d. Sanitation: In our cell a man suffering from T. B. was coughing continuously and spitting blood. Another though partly cured from T.B. through a pneumatorax and now no more infectious, was living on one lung only. He was so weakened by the 3 weeks in prison that he was unable to get up any more. Other cells also had their also had their T.B. patients. Jointly with 2 doctor prisoners I appealed to the police to summon the doctor of the prison in order to induce him to transfer these poor sufferers to

the hospital, thus reducing the possibility of contamination so dangerous when in a state of under-nourishment. The one spitting blood was after 2½ weeks finally brought to the hospital, but not the others. Apart from castor oil no other medicines were given. One T.B. patient however, was once only given cod liver oil and calcium.

As we shall see later the illtreatment of the prisoners by the police resulted in many festering wounds, which could not be healed owing to the shortage of vitamins and the refusal of the Chief of Police (1) to have them attended to by the doctor. Although a sick list was made daily no treatment was prescribed. For a prisoner to be sent to the hospital, was to be written off. Those few, who managed to smuggle privately some medicine into the hospital, which was guarded by the police, sometimes survived.

^ E. Police Investigations: All the prisoners, including myself, who were arrested on the 2nd of June, were given numbers. Mine was No. 30. Three days after the arrest, the first, with No. 51, was called out. This was done by an accomplice who called out the number from a chit signed by a police officer. No. 51 was equally convinced of his innocence as the others and presumed that after short investigation he would be set at liberty. He left the call at 10 am and failing to return by 6 in the evening everybody presumed that he had been released. An hour later however he appeared with blood congested face and hardly able to stand upright. Two Nippon Officers (1 & 2) and Two Indonesian officers (one, No. 3) had manhandled him at the same time. In such pitiable condition was he that he was unable to speak and we consequently heard of his martyrdom only next day, by which time No. 19 had also been called up. It would lead too far to enumerate separately each case and I shall here only describe the way the interrogations were conducted and the kind of persuasions used.

On being called up, the prisoner was asked: "Why have you been arrested?" to which most of the prisoners replied, that they did not know. This was usually followed by a flogging, varying from 50 - 300 strokes. The instruments used for this torture I shall describe below. Were the prisoners still obstinate, e.i. did not confess, then further corporal punishment was inflicted. These punishments can be classified as follows:

- a) "The art of flogging". In this, a great variety was shown, starting with a single stick, then a rattan varying in thickness; followed a flogging whip with leather thongs the ends of which were weighted with metal balls. About the meanest instrument however was the whip, the leather thongs of which were provided with iron hooks, which simply tore the flesh to bits. To deepen the cries of the tortured prisoners, the worst illtreatments took place in a cellar, which was also used as an airraid shelter by the police. The prisoner was usually tied to a post or manacled in a sitting position, to prevent him from attacking the police, which sometimes occurred in the beginning, when a prisoner went frantic under the punishment given to him.
- b) The next punishment was by "electric current". Ordinary alternating current of 110 volt was used, one terminal being fixed f.i. with a clamp to the leg and the other left free. In the case of the men the second terminal was connected with the arm, or if still no confession was forthcoming to the nostrils. With the women the second terminal was sometimes applied to the nipple of the breast.
- c) The third degree of punishment was "suffocation by immersions". A towel was fixed under the chin and drawn over the face. Then many buckets of water were poured into the towel so that the water gradually reached the mouth and rising further eventually also the nostrils, thus preventing him from breathing, which resulted in his becoming unconscious and collapsing like a person drowned. This procedure was sometimes repeated 5 - 6 times in succession. Did the prisoner not confess, he was mostly led back to the cell to pass the night in his wet clothes.
- d) The next punishment consisted of the bandaging together of the fingers with a stick put between each, which were also fastened together and could be further tightened by means of a rope. This punishment, it appears, produced unbearable pains and the fingers remain for days very swollen and cannot be used for some time.
- e) Another punishment with which one of the inmates of my cell was threatened, is the shaving of the head, after which a number of cuts are inflicted on the head with a razor. These wounds are then treated with tincture of jodium.
- f) Putting out cigarettes and cigars on all parts of the body is a very common punishment. The prisoner is usually

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asked, whether he wants a cigarette and whether his reply is "Yes" or "No" burning cigarettes or cigars are put out behind his ears, on the nose, in the face and other parts of the body. This usually results in festering wounds, which cause the so punished intense pain.

g) The most recalcitrant, who even after all these punishments failed to confess, had i.e. the finger broken. I have personally seen the dislocated and broken finger of a fellow prisoner.

h) One of the meanest punishments were the kicks given with hobnailed military boots into the soft parts of the body while the prisoner was sitting bound on the floor. Internal bleeding was mostly the result. I have seen fellow prisoners, who for weeks passed blood and also suffered from severe bleeding of the stomach.

i) To remain standing for 4 days and nights without food and drink and to be thrashed every four hours by an accomplice was another penalty.

k) The 2 Nipponers (1, 2), chief of the police and his assistant took a special delight in indulging in Judo (Jujutsu - Jap. wrestling). A fellow prisoner, 50 years old, related how he was catapulted from one corner of the room to another, just like a ball and that only by the greatest dexterity and luck did he contrive to fall so, that no damage was done to arms, legs and neck. For a whole year afterwards he still had pains in his chest and recalls with trepidation, what these two wellnourished creatures had done to a starved man, who was thrown about till he finally became unconscious.]

One of the Indonesian Police Officers (4) even went so far as to threaten the prisoners with criminal assault of their wives or fiancées. Never in my life have I encountered a character as base as his.

[4-6 prisoners were usually called up at the same time, but as there existed only one subterranean room, which was used especially for the treatment of those considered dangerous, the other were maltreated in ordinary rooms of the police quarters. These rooms lying adjacent to the cells, the howling and moans of the tortured could easily be heard. These interrogations often lasted till 3-4 o'clock in the morning so that few of the prisoners had any sleep. The calling out of a number always caused trepidation amongst the prisoners, who thought their turn had come so that all lived in perpetual agitation, which was slowly but surely leading to a nervous breakdown.]

No. 5, a Menadonese, was most severely illtreated, three times in one day he was called out and so severely thrashed with different instruments for flogging, that he was in no condition to stand or lie and was covered with bloodstains. The following day he was called again twice, thrashed, treated with electrical current and finally subjected to the water treatment. At the third call-up he received at the beginning of the interrogation such an unlucky hit on the head, that already after 15 minutes he was thrown down in front of the cell door unconscious. We had to pull the poor man into the cell and to wait till he recovered his senses. As I was the only one in the cell with a little medical knowledge, I slept next to him, but was unable to give him much help in the absence of medicines and instruments required. A few hours after his return to the cell No. 5 had cramps in the lower jaw, which prevented him from taking any nourishment and it was only with a great effort on the part of myself and a fellow prisoner that we succeeded in pouring a little water or cold tea through his slightly opened teeth. When (1) inspected the cell two days later he was still unconscious. On such an inspection all the prisoners were expected to stand to attention. The unconscious man naturally lay on the ground and seeing this (1) yelled at us to make him stand, so that he could see him in full. Then he shouted through the bars of the cell: "You have not yet received your full measure." (Koerang sadja!) The next day he was again called up for interrogation by (1) personally, but to no avail as he had not yet recovered consciousness. All requests for a doctor were negative and only on the 5th day the prison doctor appeared, who confirmed the insensibility of the man. On the 7th day the man regained consciousness for about 5 minutes and asked in a barely perceptible voice for his wife and children and then promptly fainted again. At last, in the evening of that day he was, still unconscious, brought to the hospital. I personally carried him to the ambulance, when (3) asked me: "Has he perhaps fallen on his head?" I never heard anything more about him.

Due to the undernourishment and the continual screaming day and night, the prisoners became gradually extremely nervous, and more so, when the first cases of dysentery started to occur.

F. Indictments: Practically every prisoner was supposed to be guilty of the following misdemeanours:

1. To be in possession of one or two senders and thus to be in communication with the enemy.
2. To be a member of a secret organisation.
3. To be a forger of currency.
4. To have financed secret organisations.
5. To have listened to Radio broadcasts from abroad.
6. To have circulated false and genuine reports.
7. To be in possession of fire weapons, also tommy-guns and machine guns.
8. To have sent contributions to the relief of war and civil prisoners in camps.

3. Cross-examination of the undersigned by the police: About ten days after arrest, my number (30) was called and I was led into the cellar. On being asked the same question as the other prisoners, namely: "Why have you been arrested?" I replied that if I said "No" to that question, I would be thrashed at once. Addressing the police officer, I pointed out to him that I was a Swiss subject and not to be trifled with. I further commented on the shameful treatment of the prisoners and the fact that they were never allowed out of the cells for a breath of fresh air. To this he replied, that they were not brutes, but also human beings with their feelings for wife and children. Now I must confess that this officer (5) was the least objectionable of all, which was lucky for me. However, as I had nothing to confess, he ordered his accomplice to give me a hiding. Again my luck held, as the whip had been used upon the previous prisoner. Now they were going to proceed to some other forms of punishment, but I simulated a nervous breakdown, which was not difficult for me, as I really was near one. Subsequently I was led back to the cell and given one night to think things over. Three days later however, I was called up again and treated slightly better. Permission was even given to me to write a chit home asking for medicines which opportunity I seized to order the following: Neurotrasentin, Luminal, Cibelgin, Spasmocibalgin and Cibazol, which were all delivered to me the next day. In spite of the small quantities received, I was enabled to do a lot of good with it. Neurotrasentin and Luminal gave help to nervous patients, while Cibazol healed practically all of the festering wounds in the cell and greatly helped those suffering from bacillary-dysentery. A second simulated nervous breakdown put me into the position to requisition through the same police officer some more medicines which enabled me to help also some lady-prisoners.

At last I was charged with having committed the following offences: To have given financial support to BPM-families and women in the internment camps and civil-internees in Tjinhai and finally to have listened in to foreign stations on the radio and circulated news. Only to avoid being discharged later from prison a confirmed invalid, I confessed having to the French Radio from Saigon in the belief that this was allowed, since Saigon was under Japanese control. I also admitted to have discussed these reports with a few friends, but informed the police that the radio had been so badly sealed at the second control, that the blame lay with the authorities. As soon as it became known, that a third control of the radios would take place, I opened the lead seals and to avoid detection put back the wave length by 3 mm and then reclosed the seals.

After a further examination an official report in the Malay language was signed by me, which concluded the police investigations of my case. This was 18 days after my arrest. 24 months later photos and fingerprints were taken and then I was led with 40 other prisoners to the "Bantjeuj" prison.

4. "Bantjeuj" prison: In "Bantjeuj" we were brought to the men's ward and about 20 women to the women's department. 20 men were put in a cell meant for 13 prisoners and later 35. According to regulations each prisoner was entitled to two blankets. These were however never distributed by the Direction of prisons; we all had to sleep on the cement floor. Later we were allowed to provide ourselves with thin mattings at our own cost.

The hygienic conditions in "Bantjeuj" were abominable and worse than at police headquarters. The drinking water was brownish and taken from a hole about 8 metres deep. At the same hole the dead from bacillary dysentery were washed. Officially one was allowed to bathe once a day with this same water, but only in theory, as the occasion to do so presented itself only once every 4-5 days.

The food was still worse than in Police headquarters. At 8 in the morning we were handed on indescribably dirty plates a watery porridge made with rice and without any nourishment value whatever; at eleven o'clock seven finger-loads of dry rice mixed with still hard grains of maize and at four in the afternoon the same again as at 11 o'clock. A few watery vegetables were also issued, but these included

partly poisonous plants, such as leaves from "oebi" and "papaya". Possessing no cutlery to eat with even semi-liquid food, such as rice porridge, had to be transmitted to the mouth by the fingers, while all the time seated on the floor. The consequences did not fail to appear. Already after about 6 days the first of the fellow prisoners died of weakness and bacillary-dysentery. Only when he began to discharge himself where he lay, was he brought to a so called hospital ward, where he died 2 days later. The whole cell was contaminated and everybody infected with bacillary-dysentery, the imprisoned doctor included.

The value in calories of the food given to us, amounted to maximum 750 calories per day. As the prisoners had to work daily for 6 hours in the burning sun, the minimum number of calories should have been 1700.

A. Hospital ward and medical service: The medical service consisted of a prison doctor and a male nurse, apart from a few auxiliary male nurses and their help, who had been chosen from amongst the prisoners and so did not belong to the regular staff.

The doctor had at his disposal only two rooms inadequately equipped with medical instruments and the consulting hours were three times a week. To these scarcely any patients were however admitted and no medicines dispensed. No replies were given to the queries of the patients nor did the doctor make any inquiries, nor were diagnoses made. The only remedies issued were "djamoe", a kind of pulverized bark used for dysentery and the powdered bark of the Cinchona-tree for malaria.

A small narrow hall with about 12 iron cots with straw mattresses ranged along the two sides represented the sick ward. This room had a W.C. but no water for washing and, since it contained mostly dysentery patients, such an abominable stench prevailed, that with the best of will it was impossible to stand it more than 5 minutes. During my 8 months stay in "Bantjeuj" neither the doctor nor the nurse had been once in the sickroom. It often happened that 2 patients lay in one bed suffering from dysentery, they often discharge involuntarily either into the bed or next to it on the floor. The place was swarming with flies and new patients brought in with other sicknesses were also promptly infected with dysentery. Europeans and natives lay next to each other. It is easy to comprehend, why this ward was called by the natives the "Deathchamber", as few who entered it, left it alive.

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There was no discipline in the sickroom. The prisoner-nurses, consisting mostly of convicted thieves and other scum, did what they liked. The dead were hardly cold, before their miserable rags were torn from their emaciated bodies. One of these so-called male nurses possessed a glass three quarter full of gold filled teeth and gold bridges, which he most probably was going to sell for their gold value when the opportunity came. Such things could only happen, because there was no control at all by the prison doctor. My fellow prisoner, the doctor, endeavoured several times to get permission to go to the sickroom or the doctor's consulting room, but without success. Although he was a well known internist, he was strictly forbidden to give medical help to anybody, but as soon as the doctor and the nurse were out of the way we smuggled ourselves into the ward in order to extend as much help as was possible under the circumstances.]

It is no exaggeration to state, that the doctor is practically guilty of "mass-murder through neglect". Many patients having died through lack of attention or through being wrongly treated by the prison nurses.

[B. Food. The food situation was so bad, that physically strong and healthy prisoners soon looked emaciated and finally died of hunger, sometimes in so short a time as 1½ to 2 months. The cause of death was given by the prison authorities as "Marasmus". I have personal knowledge, that with Beri-beri and hungeroeder were common sicknesses and as the place was infested with lice and bugs, itch and other skin diseases and serious infections were prevalent, but were not treated. In view of the existing undernourishment this resulted in purulent wounds, which would not heal, so that at least 30% of the prisoners walked about with festering wounds, innocent of any bandage or ointment, infecting others. Often the patients were not even brought to the hospital to die so that the poor emaciated wretches sometimes simply dropped dead where they were. Should one of these poor creatures in desperation try to grab a few grains of rice and was caught by the supervisor, then he was in for a severe drubbing and was put under those that died of "Marasmus".]

It is impossible, when one has seen these living skeletons, scarcely able to stand upright, ever to forget this spectacle.

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^ [C. Punishment. At "Bantjeuj" there were also a few men of the Kempei dai Nippon and some Indonesian officers appeared occasionally for interrogations. Apart from the means of torture already described and used by the police, they showed here a partiality for "hanging". The same prisoner whose finger had been broken by the police, was hanged by his neck till he was unconscious, then taken down, revived with water and then hanged again. This was done five times in succession. This same man, who had been beaten nearly to death on several occasions and had suffered so much by other tortures already, was absolutely tired of life. Finally he was forced to drink the water of the latrine, so that he promptly contracted bacillary dysentery.] Though half dead already it is believed that he was finally brought before the tribunal of war in Batavia. I have not seen him again.

^ [In the floor of block "B" of the prison a wooden cross was cemented in, on which prisoners were strung up by the wrists and with the legs bound to the cross for 24 hours or more. If after a few hours a confession was not forthcoming, they were thrashed while hanging on the cross. Many a poor devil have we seen hanging there in the hot tropical sun, till he was at last taken down.]

^ Mass flogging was also indulged in, but only in the case of Indonesians. If f. i. some trouble occurred, and the culprit could not be found out, the famished prisoners were made to squat in 2 rows. Then they were by their own native supervisors beaten, mostly over the head, with every imaginable implement, viz. with rattan, stick, leather thongs, with the broad side of the sword (klewang), most of them were already unconscious after the first half hour of this beat-up which sometimes lasted for 1-1½ hours.] Rarely was the guilty one betrayed, unless he happened to be unpopular.

^ D. Personal experiences: Having already lost 30 Kilos in weight while in custody at Police headquarters and further weakened through undernourishment in "Bantjeuj", I became about the end of the August an easy prey to any infection and contracted a very stubborn bacillary-dysentery. 1½ days later I was unable to get up any more and was so weak, that I could no longer speak. My fellow prisoner, the doctor, could not do anything for me, but wait for my death. I still remember lying in the corner of the cell while my fellow prisoners prayed for me and how the lice swarmed up my legs and a rat ran over my face. To have me removed to the hospital was not even thought of and it is a wonder that I am still alive. Still, wonders sometimes happen, as in

my case, when a fellow prisoner managed to bribe one of the trustworthy prison warders to send for my house for Cibazol, which was smuggled in and arrived in the nick of time to save my life. Due to the severeness of the attack of bacillary-dysentery which I had passed through I subsequently suffered from a heavy inflammation of the intestines of which I have not been able to cure myself to this day. After lying for about a fortnight on a stone floor and being so far, that I could sit up again, I was, supported on both sides, brought to the prison doctor. He did not even examine me, but ordered some milk which I never got. On this occasion I could weight myself in the room of the doctor and found that since my arrest I had lost altogether 50 kilos in weight. My recovery was however still doubtful, since I was in need of invigorating nourishment and the food of the prison was insufficient to enable me to acquire new strength. What happened afterwards is related in the next chapter:

F. "Submarines". Conditions in "Bantjeuj" being as they were, it was evident that we were slowly but surely doomed to death, what with having no soap to wash ourselves and the clothes, no toothpaste and no change of clothes and so the prisoners tried to find some means to relieve the situation.

Already previously, while at the police quarters, we had heard rumours of the so-called "submarines" and we were soon to make their acquaintance. The monthly pay of the personal of the prison per man amounted to not more than £20.-, which was quite insufficient, in view of the continually rising prices; consequently it was inevitable that the whole staff from the highest to the lowest was amenable to bribery. These people, who from payment rendered unallowed services which if detected, were likely to be most severely punished, smuggled into the prison victuals, clothes, soap, etc., were called "submarines". Naturally most of them undertook these services only against exorbitant bribes, apart from robbing the prisoners at the same time. One of them however was a partisan of the allied cause and rendered such services gratis.

After one week's detention in "Bantjeuj" it became vital to us to obtain money and medicines, but being then ignorant of the ropes, we were charged extortionately. The first time a "submarine" worked for me and two of my friends, he stole a vitally needed tube of Cibazol of 20 tablets and fraudulently altered my letter, so as to make an additional £1.50.- for himself. This was all done so cleverly, that I only found it out three months later. At the same time this man succeeded in defrauding other

prisoners at least fl.1000.- Finally we knew most of the members of the organisation which while working well through expensively, enabled the Europeans to obtain much needed relief which saved their lives. Naturally not all the prisoners could dispose of the necessary funds, but these were helped by the other prisoners in a brotherly spirit which reigned in our cell. There were of course a few exceptions. Hereafter a few details of the services rendered by the "submarines".

Having obtained sufficient cash, a bank was formed, to which each prisoner contributed according to his means. The most ingenious of the prisoners was elected to do the ordering and buying. Drinking water from the so-called deep well was always brought to the cell in a wooden barrel which could take about 50-60 liters. A man was appointed by the prison management to act as buyer of the food for the prisoners. He also bought for us in the big market and all the provision so bought were brought at the same time into the prison and deposited in the kitchen, the personal of which had also been bribed. The food we had ordered was then sorted out, put into the barrel and thus brought into the cell. At least fl.100.- to fl.150.-worth of fruits, such as bananas, papayas, tomatoes, raw carrots and radishes as well as fried rice, etc., were daily smuggled in. Bread, however, not being supplied to the prison, had to be brought in a different way. Now, when an Indonesian dies, it is customary here to bury the body in a cloth and not in a coffin and the dead were usually carried to their last resting place on a stretcher, the head resting on a pillow. The stretcher carriers, also prisoners, usually returned from the funeral with the pillow slip filled with bread. As there were about 3 funerals a day, we had sufficient bread. After sunset "warm meals" from a Chinese restaurant came in. These were usually ordered in writing the evening before through the chief of guards, who looked after it. A tip of 50 cents per person was added, as these orders were rarely large and additional helpers were needed to bring in the food without danger and still fairly warm. Not only the men's ward but also the women's ward worked with submarines and as the number of European prisoners constantly increased the turnover of these orders rose sometimes to fl.750.- a day. Somehow however, the police became aware of this smuggling service and spies were placed near the Chinese eating houses and other places. The prisoners however boasted of an excellent counter espionage system and the move of the police was known before any victims fell. For a whole week nothing whatever was ordered, so that the spies were disappointed, then the Restaurant was changed twice. Finally we waited till the police investigators were withdrawn and then resumed fetching the food through the backdoor after closing hours from the first restaurant, which had proved to be the best.

Apart from this service, nearly every prisoner had his own personal "submarine" who fetched from his home such necessities as money, medicines, soap, knife and shaving apparatus as well as letters from the family. I also managed to keep in this manner in touch with my family. However, the increasing danger of war doubled the watchfulness of the police, rendering the working with "submarines" most difficult and increasingly expensive. For this reason and anticipating more tribulations, many prisoners asked for more funds and at one time there must have been about fl.10.000.- in the cell, all carefully hidden. I for one had fl.500.- concealed in the leather lining of my shoes and another fl.500.-concealed in the middle of a piece of soap. A sudden search of the cell never yielded anything, as even forbidden things such as knives, shaving sets, scissors, etc. were so well hidden, that none were found.

Owing to the tropical climate, food stuff could not be kept for long, we often ordered provisions, which we could prepare ourselves, such as pudding, "katjang-kidjo" (green peas), etc. We managed to procure a cooking stove (anglo) and charcoal from fire wood procured from the kitchen and in the night the cell sometimes resembled a soldier's campfire, with us cooking our soup, coffee, etc. However, during a sudden raid the stove fell into the hands of the police, who remarked: "there seems to be a whole factory here!"

F. Spiritual life: In order not to let the fellow prisoners fall into apathy and to keep alive their interest in life, lectures were held upon every possible subject. The doctor spoke over TB., malaria, problems of nourishment etc. and others over sport, voyages and on technical subjects, etc. I myself held over 30 lectures.

5. Court proceedings and sentence: On the 7th of March 1945 I was handed by one of my "submarines" a letter from my wife, in which she informed me, that the Swiss Embassy in Tokyo had advised the Consulate in Batavia that I would be given back my liberty. On the 11th of March I was brought manacled and with such a long beard, that nobody recognised me in the street to the court and before the judge. The process verbal from the police lay before the judge and after about 2 hours cross-examination, I had to sign a second process verbal, the context of which was about the same as the first one. Subsequently I was led back to "Bangjeuf" and heard nothing more. Brought again before the same examining judge on the 7th of April, intimation was given to me, that I was to be temporarily free, but would have to appear again in a few days in court in order to be sentenced. With 4 witnesses I re-appeared in court on the 14th of April and after a session of about 3 hours, one of the judges informed me and this can be corroborated by my witnesses,

that my guilt had not been proved and that the radio set would have to be examined again. Now comes the climax of this case. During my imprisonment the "corpus delicti" had been sold. No doubt the radio authorities, having found the radio in good order and fearing trouble from the court for their carelessness in the control of the radios disposed of it and handed the receipt to my wife, who is still in possession of it.

However to avoid falling again into the hands of the police, as it was likely to happen here, I did not withdraw my confession about the breaking of the seals, especially as I was convinced that I would in my case go free through the efforts of the Swiss Embassy in Tokio. Besides being thoroughly fed up with the whole affair, which had left me with a weakened and sickly constitution, I longed to return to my family. If my wife had enjoyed good health and not needed me at home, I would certainly have fought for my rights, but as justice is here enforced with thrashings and other tortures, I saw no point in doing so.

At the end of the sessions of the 14th of April I was informed that on the 16th I would have to reappear in court for judgment, this time without the witnesses. In the absence of proof, the Radio having not been recovered, I was sentenced to one year of imprisonment with provisional remission of sentence and 3 years on probation.

Exactly 10 months and 1 week I was held prisoner by the police and in "Bantjeuj" before I was cross-examined, suffering severely in health and nearly losing my life.

And all this, because I had to be set free again, due to lack of sufficient evidence.

6. At home: Coming home I found my wife near death. Although I had, through the intermediary of the "submarines" had some news from time to time from her, she had refrained to disclose to me the true state of her health so as not to increase my worries. Her state of nerves had gone so bad, that in spite of treatment by specialists no improvement took place and it is doubtful, if she can ever be cured. On medicines which could only be bought in the black market at enormously inflated prices, my wife had spent about fl.3000.- including doctor, apothecary and transport.

I myself had spent about the same amount for "sub-marines" and food, so that my imprisonment, apart from my ruined health cost me about fl.6000

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[W.S. R. Flachs]

證明書

和蘭軍情報部戰爭犯罪部長、蘭領印度陸軍少尉、
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10/6 13/5

一九四六年六月十一日「汉文一个」

和蘭軍情報部 / 捺印 /

C. H. 111-1 / 署名 /

蘭領印度陸軍少尉、蘭領東印度檢事總長事務所
附上級官吏「K. A. デーウィッド」ヤル本官ノ面前ニテ署名且宣
誓セリ。

[illegible]

K. A. テーランド 署長

「R. アーヴィン」博士「ウィタオー」, 第十四号

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RETURN TO ROOM 361

Doc. 5751

元二八年以来、秋、在蘭シテ會社ニ歸リテアリマス。

秋、一九四二年十月、アムステルダム、合衆國カラ南領東印度ニ到着シ、
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ニ、様、ノ、報告、貴國、ガ、受、テ、ラ、レ、ハ、方、便、ニ、為、ト、思、ハ、マ、ス。

証人署名 「R. フランシス」
同封書類 — 報告書第一、第二、第三
報告書第三

大日本憲兵及「ペンシ」ニ、警察ニヨリ「R. フランシス」博士、第
三回目、逮捕、就、イ、タ。

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No. 2

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一、監房ニ十四人モ、居住人が違入チニツタ、イデハ。

(A) 食物

夕方七時頃ニ糾至六十人、少量、乾シ米カ、汚、錆、タ、エ、メ、ル、
皿ニシテ順、廻、シ、タ。次、食、事、四、時、十、時、同、シ、様、ナ、味、カ、ナ、形
テ、同、シ、食、量、ヲ、出、サ、シ、タ。一、シ、四、時、ニ、又、繰、リ、返、サ、シ、タ。斯、ク、シ、テ、一、日
一、食、後、糧、六、乾、シ、米、一、籠、ニ、四、食、計、約、百、グラム、カ、百、グラム、デ、後、ニ、
テ、摩、ニ、十、時間、又、一、以上、間、隔、ヲ、オ、ク、事、カ、ナ、シ、タ。三、週、間、後、収
事、場、米、カ、食、ウ、ナ、リ、テ、ア、リ、タ、事、カ、度、起、リ、タ、為、我、ハ、実、際、ニ、四、六
時間、間、隔、ノ、食、物、モ、ト、ウ、ナ、リ、タ。其、為、俘、虜、一、人、ニ、付、キ、一、百、五、
(即、度、食、糧、者)カ、米、合、子、一、百、グラム、外、タ、ハ、実、際、ニ、四、六、時間、間、隔、ノ、食、物、モ、ト、
ナ、リ、タ。之、モ、三、週、間、向、我、カ、餓、エ、タ、後、デ、ハ、ナ、リ、タ。斯、ク、我、ハ、水、三、滴
ヲ、野、菜、ヲ、茶、匙、一、杯、程、子、ヘ、リ、タ。然、シ、之、ハ、規、則、的、デ、ハ、ナ、リ、タ。
俘、虜、達、非、常、ニ、餓、エ、タ、デ、陳、甚、磨、十、年、間、ガ、槍、ヲ、バ、ナ、ナ、夜、ヲ
食、ベ、ル、タ、リ、タ。

No. 3

以下次頁

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三十五日後ニ親類ノ者ハ一人ニ付六十セニト、金ヲ出
セバ俘虜達、供給食糧ヲ増ストト言ハレタ。コノ事
ニ同意サレタガ實際ニハ分量ハ僅カニ殖ノ野
菜ガ余計ニツイテ、バナナガ一日一本ツイタ。

然レ作ラコレハ依然トシテ成人ノ必要量ヲ満
スニハ不充分デアッタ。警察ハコノ爲ニ少ニモ金
ヲ呉レタカワタ、テコノ食糧ノ増加ハ我々自
身ノ金ヲ支拂ハスベキナリナカワタ。コノ好意ハ
多ク病氣ト充分ノ食糧、缺乏ノ爲ニ必
ズニク衰弱シタ澤山、俘虜ガ彼等ノ手
中ニアル中ニ死ヌヲ決心シテ與ヘラレタデアッタ。

x x x x x x

No. 4

最初、三十五日間ハ食物ニ含マレタイル「カロ
リ」ヲ科學的ニ且樂觀的ニ計算シ
ミルト一五六〇「カロリー」

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、必要量は之を「かりし」で越すことが、親戚
者が支拂つてゐる二期に於て「かりし」は、
一三〇迄は、ソレを、同、實際に、脂肪と、
白土が全額なつた。

x x x x x

(c) 保健

逐二拾百入三連三信廣全部に便所上水、巻口、
に付た。こ、巻口は、一米、高サ、所、配り、は、
ト、便、に、便所、に、筆、に、盡、し、難、い、程、
工、難、な、は、赤、痢、に、起、つ、た、に、サ、ラ、デ、
う、は、用、セ、ネ、ハ、ナ、カ、ツ、タ、。人、人、が、
全、信、廣、に、使、用、ス、ル、に、向、テ、。分、即、チ、
は、所、ヤ、リ、他、一、便、室、ヲ、は、用、ス、ル、事、
へ、は、迄、許、サ、シ、テ、居、リ、。一、方、
内、が、許、サ、シ、テ、イ、タ、ノ、デ、各、信、
に、便、所、が、使、用、ス、ル、事、に、。臨、
非、常、ニ、危、険、ナ、事、に、及、バ、ズ、之、業、
ベ、ト、然、レ、許、ニ、は、多、赤、痢、患、者、
ツ、カ、に、想、像、モ、及、ブ、テ、事、デ、
お、来、ナ、カ、ツ、タ、に、。不、潔、カ、
サ、イ、フ、人、に、決、山、居、
最、大、ニ、は、偶、々、非、常、ニ、弱、
規、則、ニ、な、リ、テ、ス、ル、者、の、
病、も、連、シ、テ、行、カ、シ、タ、
其、他、

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多クノ者ハ病氣ト被害ノ一般ニ衰弱シテ身体狀態ノ結果死
セシタ。

(D) 衛生

我々ノ監房デ一人ノ症候患者ガ絶エズ咳ヲシテ血ヲ吐イ
タ。モウ一人ハ空咳癆法デ症候ガ一部分直リシノ時ニ食卓
早傳染ニナリナックケル共片脚ノミデ生キテイタ。彼ハ三週同
牢獄ニイタガ非常ニ衰弱ニテ旦早早起キ上ル事ハ出来ナ
ク。他ノ監房ニモ亦症候患者ガイタ。

x x x x x

(E) 警察署ノ取調ニ

六月二日ニ逮捕サレタ私ラ合ハ保身全部ニ番号ヲ與ヘ
タ。私ハ三十三デアッタ。逮捕ノ三日後ニ第一ニ五十一番ノ
者が呼出サレタ。こノ一人ハ共謀者ニヨリテサレ彼ハ警察
官ニヨリ署名サレタ書状ニ依リ番号ヲ呼タ。五十一番ノ者
ハ他ノ人ニト同格ニ自分ノ無罪ヲ陳ラ信ジテイタ。ソニテ
短イ取調ベカスバ自由ニナルデアニウト想像シテイタ。彼ハ
十ハ監房ヲ出テタノハニナツテモ帰リテ来ナカッタ
デ惟モガ彼ガ釋放ニナツタノダウウト想シテイタ。然レド
ソレカウ一ハ内後ニ彼ハ血ヲウケテ顔ヲシテ現ヘタ。ソノ三
ノト真直ニ立リ事ガ出来ナカッタ。二人ノ日本人將校(二番ト
二番)ト二人ノ「イニジア」將校(一人ハ三番)トが同ハ
彼ヲチビドウ取リ振ッタデアッタ。斯クハ如キ事哀想ナ
リ情ニアッタデ彼ハ入ル事ガ出来ズ從テ我々ハ次ノ日ニ
サツテ始メテ彼ガ甚シク事ヲ聞イタデアッタ。ソ

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No. 7

テノ、結造ニハ十九号ノ者モ亦呼ばせサシテイタ。各々
ノ場合ヲ別々ニ列挙スル事ニ餘リモ長クナリカウ私
此処ニハ唯視向が行ハシタ方法ト用ヒウモ復得ノ種類
ノミヲ記叙スル事ニスル。呼ばせサシルト係屬ハ、何故
オホ、速捕サタカシト尋ネラシタ、ソレニハ、大抵係
屬ハ知ラヌト答ヘタ。コウ答ヘルト大抵五十回カ三、四百回、
鞭ノ殴打が續イテ起ツタ。コノ呵責ニ用ヒウモ道
具ヲ私ハ下ニ記叙シヤウ。若シモ係屬ガ向德情ヲ
張ルト、即チ白状ニサイト更ニ何刑ガ加ヘラシタ。之等
ノ罰ハ、如何ノ類別サシ儼ン。

(a) 鞭打ノ方法。之ニ多量アツテ、唯一下ノ棒ガ

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No. 8

始マリソシカウ太サノ異ナル箠トナリ、次ニハ矢ニ金屬、球ノ重コガツテアル草紐デノ鞭打ケトナル。然レテ最モ魚方ノ道具ニ就イテ云ヘバソシノ鞭デアツタ。其ノ鞭ニハ鉄、鉤ガ草紐ニ付イテ斗テ鉤ハ鞭作モテ肉ヲ小サク引裂イタ。拷問ニカケラシテイル俘虜ノ叫ビ聲ノ聞エナイ様ニスル為最モ酷イ處待ハ、警官察ニヨリ防空壕トシテモ使用サレタ地下室、中ヲ行ハタ。普通俘虜ハ警察ノ者ニ手向ハナイ様ニ柱ニ縛リツケラシルカ或ヒに生イタ場所デ手錠ヲ付ラセタ。初メ頃ハ俘虜ガ罰割ヲ加ヘテ在氣ニナツテ手向ツタ事ガアツタカラデアル。

(b) 第二、罰ハ「電流」ニヨルモノデアツタ。一。ボルト、普通ノ交流ガ用テラタ。ソレテ一方ノ電極ハ例ヘバ脚ノ所へ緊金ヲ持ツテ來テ動かサシ掃ニサシ他ノ端ハ自由ニツキイタ。用カ場合ハ第一電極ハ腕ニ接續サシ依然トシテ白狀ナイ時ニハ鼻孔ニ接續サシタ。婦人ノ時ニハ屢々第二ノ電極ガ胸ノ乳頭ニ接續サシタ。

(c) 罰ノ第三段階ハ「水浸」ニヨル窒息デアツタ。手拭ガ頭ノ下ニオカセ顔、上ニ被セタ。ソカウバケツニ何杯モ、水ガ手拭ニソガレト水ハ段々ニ口ニ達シ更ニ上ツテ最後ニハ鼻孔ニモ達シタ。カウシテ俘虜ニ息ヲサセナイ様ニシテ結果俘虜ハ人事不省ニナリ溺死人ノ様ニ倒シタ。コノ方法ハ時折五六回續イテ繰リ返サシタ。俘虜ガ白狀シタカウタナフバ大抵ノ場合監房ニ連シ戻サシ濡シタ儘ノ着物デ夜ヲ過ゴサネバナラナカッタ。

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(d) 次、罰に各々ノ指ノ間ニ棒ヲ挟ンデ指ヲ縛締テ結び付ケ
テ了ラフ事デアッタ。棒モ亦結び付ケテ了ルヲ更ニ繩ヲ
用ヒテ緊メテ此ノ様ニナツテキタ。ア、罰ハ耐エ難ク苦痛
ヲ生シタ。ア、指ハ數日間腫レ上リ暫ク使ヘナカッタ。

(e) 我ノ監房ノ同居人ノスガ苦シメルゾト言フカサシタ他、罰
ハ頭ヲ剃リソノ後ヲ剃刀デ頭ニ多ク傷ヲツケル事
デアル。之等ノ傷ハソノカウヨム生キヲ害スルコトナアル。

(f) 巻煙草や葉巻ヲ体ノ凡ソノ部分ニ當テテ消ス。ハ最
モ普通ニ罰デアル。通常抑留者ハ煙草ヲ欲シイカ
ドウカト尋ネラフ。彼ノ返事ガ「ハイ」デアツテモ「イイエ」デ
アツテモ火ノ付クテイル煙草や葉巻ヲ耳ノ後や鼻や
頬や体ノソノ他ノ部分ニ突キ出セル。此ハ通常タダ
ノ傷トナリ、此ノ様ニ罰ヲ受ケタ者ニ列シイ苦痛ヲ惹キ
起スモノデアル。

(g) 之等ノ凡ソノ罰ヲ加ヘテ後モ尚白垢ニナカッタ最モ
不従順ナ者ハ例ヘバ指ヲ折ラシタ。我ハ親ウ仲間ノ修養
ノ脱臼ニタ又折シタ指ヲツギ直シタ事ガアル。

(h) 最モ卑劣極メニ罰ハ抑留者ガ縛ラレテ床ノ上ニ生
ツテイル間ニソノ体ノ柔ラカイ部分ヲ底鉄ノ打ツテアル軍
用長靴デ蹴ル事デアッタ。大抵ノ場合内出血ガ起ラタ。
我ハ仲間ノ抑留者達ガ數週間便通ニヨリ出血ニテ又
激シイ胃ノ出血ヲ患ツテイルノヲ見タ事ガアル。

(i) モウソノ罰ハ四日四晩食物モ水モナク立テ續テ共謀
者ニ四時間毎ニ鞭打タル事デアッタ。

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(k) 三人、日本へ(二番、三番)師を警察部長と彼、副官と、矢
鱈ニ柔道(柔術、日本相撲)ヲ習テ悦ニ入リテナク。五十才ニ
ナル仲間ノ抑留者ハトニ風ニ彼ガ球ノ様ニ部屋ノ隅カ
他ノ隅ヘト投ゲラシタカ又非常ニ手際ヨク又幸運ニ落々様
ト男々デ腕ヤ脚ヤ頭ニ被言ラエトナリタカト述ベク。
其後凡年間マダ彼ノ胸ノ痛ミヲ感ズル又之等三人ノ營
養生ツツリノ連中ガ投ゲトバサレテ遂ニ人事不省ニシタ飢
エ細ツテイル男ニヤツタ事ヲ思ヒ起スト彼ノ戰慄ヲ催ス
デアル。

× × × ×

通常四人カウ大人ノ修養場ガ同時ニ咄々ガ地下室ノ部屋ニカ
スソハ特ニ危険ト思ハタタ取扱フ為ニ用トコエイタデ他者ハ警
察本部ノ普通ノ部屋ニ定付サレタ。之等ノ部屋ハ監房ニ隣接
ニテイタデ拷問ニ附サレイルタタメキ聲ヤ呻キ聲ハヨク聞エ
タ之等ノ訊問ハ優々朝ノ時、四時迄續イタデ抑留者ハ殆ド
眠ラナカッタ。番子ノ呼ビ出ニテ自命運ノ順番ガ來タト
思フ抑留者ノ間ニ戰慄ヲ捲キ起シタノデ總ベテ、抑留
者ハ絶エズ動搖シタニ氣持デ落着キテイタ。
ソノ氣持ハ除々ニシカモ確實ニ神經障害ヲ起シ
アツタ。

× × × ×

更ニ取調ベガアツテ後、私ハ「マシー」語ヲ書カシ
タ公文報告書目ニ署名シタ。ソレデ私ノ場合ハ警
察ノ取調ベハ終リタ。コレハ私ノ逮捕ノ日

No. 10

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カヲ自後チツタニ月半後ニ海軍上指紋ヲトリソレカフ私ハ他
日人抑留者ト緋ニシテ一牢獄ニ連シテ行ハシタ

四ノミテ一牢獄

ニシテ一牢獄ニ男子用監房ニ連シテ来ラシメテ約三人婦人
婦人部ニ連シテ来ラシメテ大男子三人抑留者ヲ收容スル所ニ作
ル監房ニ入リ後ニ三十五人ニシテ規則ニ依リ各抑留者ハ毛布ニ被
ヲ與ヘラレトニシテ中々然ラズ之ヲ一監獄ニ指圖テ全然配給
サズ我々ハ皆マニシテ床ニ寝テ居リテ一カツタ後ニナツテ我々ハ自費
延テ攜帶スル事ヲ許サシタ

四ノミテ一牢獄ニ衛生状態ハ嫌悪スルモノト警憲本部ヨリ懸
飲料水ハ褐色ヲ深ク保任ノ穴カラ汲ミ取リテイタノ同穴デ
バリス赤刺テ死ニタチ洗ハシメテ當局デハ各自ハ一日一回同
水ヲ入浴スル事ヲ許シテ中々ソレハ理論テアルヲ依テ入浴
機會ハ四五日置キニ回ニカナカッタカフデアル

食物ハ警憲本部ヨリ更ニ悪カシク朝時ニ米ヲ作リテ全然米
養價值ナキ水ボウ粥ガ名状ノ難イ汚イ血ニセウシテ我々ニ渡
サシタ十時ニハ米ガ堅イ玉團糲ノ粒ト混ツタモノ少ク乾米ガ渡
シ午後四時ニハ十時ノモト同物ガ用ビ出サシタ

僅カ許リ一水ボイ野菜米モ出サシタ之ヲ一部ハ五ニ十バヤ
葉ノ如キ有毒植物ガ含メテ中々粥ノ如ク米ノ液体ニシテ食物
ニシテ食ベル又物類ガナカッタテ指テ口ヘ運バネゲラカフ

又方我々ハ終始床ノ上ニ坐ツテ中々ソノ結果ハ果ニ現シタ

既ニ約テ自後ニ仲間ノ信房ノオノ者ガ衰弱トバリス赤刺テ死
ダ彼ガ横タビテ中々所デ排泄ス様ニシテ始メテ彼ハ所謂病院

No. 11

監房運送を行はる。ソコで彼ハ二日後ニ死シテ監房全体ハ汚シテ収容
中ノ医者モ含ム誰モがバチルス赤痢ニ感染ス。

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我々ニ與ヘテ此ノ食料ノ熱量ハ最高一日ニは七五〇カロリー・デブツク等
場ハ熱ハ太陽下ニ一日六時間働カヌハナリカタク最低ノカロリー
數量ハ五〇〇デブツク。

A. 病院監房及ニ医療部

医療部ハ一人ノ監獄監士ハ男看護人ト其他捕房中カウ選バシ
正式ノ部員ニ属サナイ少數男補助看護人トノ助手ヨリ成リテ成。

医者ハ医療器具ノ設備不十分ノ部屋ヲ僅カニツシカ住者ニ使サ
ツタソシテ診療時間ハ週間ニ三回ヲツタ然レドウ之ニ如何ト患
モ激多クニシカタクシ藥ヲ授ケヤカタク。患者眞同ニ役事モニ
受シカタク。医者モ何モ手ヲ入レカタク。又診断モナシカタク。
出セル唯一ノ藥ハ「ヤーモ」デアリ其ハ木皮ヲ粉ニシタモノデ赤痢ニ
用ニラシ粉ニシテ規那樹ノ皮ハ「マリア」用ニラシ。

両側ニ糞溺團ガ並ベテ約十二鉄ノ寢台ガ附キ居ルツツツナ
狭イホールガ病人監房ヲツタ。此ノ部屋ニハ便所ハ在ツタガ手洗
ノ水ガ無カシタソニ其ハ土ニ赤痢患者ガ収容サレ居タ
テイ集ガ蔓延シ其ノ為幾ツノ頑張ツモ五分以上我慢
ス事ハ不能ヲツタ。私ガ「何デ」ニ居タ今日ノ間医者モ看
護人モ度トシテ病室ニ居タ事ハカタク一人ノ病人ガ赤痢ヲ病
デシ寢台ニ寝タリ無意識ニ寢台中カ又ハ床トニ排泄スル事

No. 12

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ニヨリ監督ハ全クナカニカタヤスク起リ得、
 私仲間信壽テアに醫者、數回病室ヤ醫者診察
 室ニ入ル許可ヲ得ヨト努力シ、然レ成功ニナカリ。
 彼、有名ナ外科醫テア、クテト天何人ニ對シテ
 天醫藥的援助ヲ與ヘル事、嚴禁ナリ、然レ醫
 者ト看護人ガ居ナクナレバ、我々、其ノ境邊
 下ニ入ル得ル限リ、援助ヲ與ヘガ爲ニ客ニ病室
 ニ入リ込マ。

B 食物

食糧状態、非常ニ惡カラシメ、肉体的ニ強イ
 健康ヲ信壽天間天ナク、瘦衰ヘク様ニ見エ遂
 ニ飢餓ニ死ニグ。時ニハ、一月半カニヶ月ノ様ナ
 短イ期間ニ死ニグ。死因、監獄當局ニヨリ
 衰弱症トナリ。時氣ト飢餓は腫トハ一般
 ナ病スデアリ、ソノ場所、風ト南京虫ガ横行
 行シテナリトテ疥癬ヤ、皮膚病、病ヤ
 重イ傳染病ガ流行シテ、イタガキナリナリ
 カ、トイフ事ヲ私、見テ知ワテナリ。今マデ、
 栄養不良、爲ニコノハ、タイ化膿傷ヲ
 呼ビ起シ、ソノ爲ニ少クト天は、傷一ニ割、
 化膿、傷ヲ持テ何、繃帶、天膏藥
 ナリ、人ニ感染させ、作ラサキ廻リナリ。

No. 14

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屢々患者の死又ノニ病院ニサヘモ達シテ行カシ
ナカラシテ哀シモ衰弱シタリ氣ノ毒ナ人々ハ
時折彼等ノ居ル場所ニ死ニタマハニナラテサ。
之等ノ憐シキ者一人ガ必死ニナラテ米ノ二三
粒ヲ掴マラトシテ監督人ニ見エカリテモシタ
彼ハ烈シク歎シテ衰弱症ニテ死ニタマハナ
サシタ。

x x x x

○罰

「インヅエラ」ニハ日本ノ憲兵モ少々居リ若干
「インドネシア」ノ將校ガ時折訊問シタマハ
テサ。

既ニ記叙サシ且警察ニヨリ用ヒテシタ拷問ノ年
段ハサテオキ彼等ノ持ニ首吊ガ好ミデアリ。
警察モニヨツテ指ヲ折ツシタ同じ様ハ廣ハ人々
不省ニナラシメテ首ヲ吊サレシカツ降サレ水ヲ蘇
生サセシテ又吊サシタ。元ハ續イテカ同行シタ。
數回ニ亙ラテ「インドネシア」ニ至ル位毆打サシタ。既ニ
也ハ拷問ニヨツテ非常ニ苦シタ此ノ男ハ全ク生
キテサレ「カ」ニナリタ。最後ニ彼ハ便所ノ水ヲ
飲ム事ヲ強制サレシ。爲直ニバチルス赤痢
ニ感染シタ。

x x x x

No. 15

牢獄、金燈、床ニハ木製、十字架ガヤ
ニトツテアッタ。上テ囚人ニ二十四時間或
ハ以上无平頭ヤ脚ヲ十字架ニ縛リツタッタ。
若シ二三時間後ニ白狀シテト十字架ニ吊サ
レテ井ノ間報打タレタ。
陽我々ハ多ク、哀シキ者ガソコテ暑イ熱帯、太
タノヲ見タ。後ニヤント降サレマデシルサレ二年

集團的鞭打も亦ヨウ行はし。然し、
「インドネシア」人場合デテア。若し天倒バ
威嚇が起テ罪人ガ発見サシタイト飢エテイに
達ニ引ニ坐ラセ。シカフ彼等ハアリト足
ル因に附ク。即チ藤ヤ棒ヤ革ノ類ヤ刀ノ幅廣
一面クシワニテ彼等一土人ノ監視人ニヨウテ
主トシテ頭ヲ殴。シタ。彼等一タ。此段打最
ニ力サ。後ハ既ニ失テ。時シテハ時間
カラ（時間半）続イ。時。

No. 16

私が反対質問せしる前、下度十ヶ月ト週間、間發
察ニヨリテ捕へしニテ信傷トナリ又又ニシテウニ於テ
抑留せしマシ、ガ酷ク健康ヲ損ネテ強ニド生命
ヲ失ヒサウニナリマシ。

諸人署名 2. 7. 11. 12. 13.